

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD;

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.



SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from Thos. Bartons, on Gits creek, two horses, one a bright bay mare, with a blaze face, one gray mare, and white feet: the two hind legs are white almost to the hams, the large spot of white on her belly, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus IG—the other is a bay horse, with a bald face, and glass eyes, has two or three white feet, branded as the above, both natural paces. Any person taking them up and delivering them to Samuel Galloway near Tulliver Craig's mill in Scott county, to Anthony Junkins, on Tick creek, or James Galloway, near Paris, Bourbon county, shall have six dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JAMES GALLOWAY.

January 7, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet at an improvement made by Willis Edwards, on the Ohio river, about 10 miles below the mouth of Scioto, on Monday the 20th inst. in order to take the deposition of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

NATHANIEL PETERS, & NATHANIEL ASHBY.

February 1st, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet at Capt. Thomas Young's, in said county, on Thursday the 22d inst. and proceed from thence to an improvement made by Nathaniel H. Triplett, in order to take depositions and perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

NATHANIEL PETERS, & NATHANIEL ASHBY.

February 1st, 1798.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of January, a likely negro woman, named Mille, about 22 years of age, has a fair under one of her eyes, the commonly dressed well, and carried off with her a number of clothes suitable for that purpose, she generally wears a half worn man's hat—I suspect a negro fellow named Glafco, or Jonathan, who trades commonly to the licks to free himself and is the property of the widow Heron, near Frankfort, of conveying her away, together with some white people. I will give ten dollars for apprehending the said negroes, if found together, or five dollars for the negro woman, and reasonable charges for bringing her home, or conveying her to the nearest goal, so that I get her.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Kentucky, Jefferson county, Floyd's fork.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Raven creek, Harrison county, a gray mare, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus P C B, appraised to 2-1.

ANDREW HAMPTON.

October 12, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Scott county, a black mare, about three years old, she has a small star in her forehead, and a long slip on her nose, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 2-1.

TOLLIVER CRAIG.

September 23, 1797.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having contracted for erecting a machine for the purpose of making bricks, in the town of Lexington, do hereby give notice, that if any person or persons having a patent or other legal right for the invention and sole building of the said machine, will come forward and make his or their right known, and legal premises shall be discharged by us.

WALKER R. SAYLOR,

JAMES BOW,

THOS. HART,

THOS. ERIKSON.

Lexington, Kentucky, February 3, 1798.

Transylvania Library.

As a considerable number of the subscribers to the Transylvania Library, have not yet paid up their subscriptions, they are once more requested to pay the price of their respective shares to Thomas T. Barr, who is authorized by the committee to receive the money, and file to them the proper certificates. The committee flatter themselves that a sum so inconsiderable—appropriated to a purpose the most laudable—outweighing nothing less than the general information of mankind, will not need the assistance of compulsive measures to procure a compliance on the part of the subscribers.

JOHN A. SEITZ,
R. STEWART,
C. HUMPHREYS,
M. BELL,
G. FROTIER,
T. T. BARR.

Com.

N.B. Those gentlemen who are in possession of subscription papers, are requested to forward them to T. T. Barr—and those who have Library books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library room as soon as possible.

Shares may be had of any of the members of the committee at the rate of five dollars per share. Books of approved merit will be received in exchange. The committee will meet at the Seminary on the first Saturday in every month, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when the books are to be presented for revision. In the mean time shares may be had for cash as above.

By order of the committee.
THO. T. BARR, Clk.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners have been appointed by the county court of Fayette for dividing the land of William Tandy, seni. deceased, all persons who are interested, that on Thursday the first day of March, the county surveyor, or one of his deputies, will attend to survey the whole of said land, and afterwards proceed to lay off for John Tandy, one of the Devises, one fourth part, agreeable to the will of said William Tandy, and that the commissions aforesaid will proceed to take the depositions of such witnesses as will perpetuate the testimony necessary to establish the line run by John Bradford; and do such other things as may be requisite and agreeable to law, in order to establish to me the late purchase of John Tandy's part.

MOSES BLEDSOE.

SIX PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of January, 1798, an apprentice boy, named Jonathan Anderson, about fifteen years of age, had on, and took with him a black linen jacket and overalls, a drab colored fallows' jacket, and old hat, he has a down look, and sandy hair. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him to me shall have the above reward, but no thanks, by me.

ROBERT LEMON.

I PASSED a bond to Capt. William M'Call of Frankfort, for sixty-six pounds some shillings, passed in October 1797, in exchange for a bond on Daniel Gano of said town, for which I forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until said Gano pays his to me.

ARTHUR CONNELLY.

February 1, 1798.

Taken up by the subscriber, Woodford county, on the head of Row run, one black horse fourteen and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, a white spot on his right side, also a bluish on his right eye, about 6 year old, appraised to 80 dollars.

ANDREW M'KNIGHT.

December 14.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Garrard county, near Allcorn's mill, a gray mare, about three years old last spring, fourteen hands and an inch high, no brand perceivable, long dock, appraised to 12.

CAESAR DICKLEY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the South fork of Elk-horn in Fayette county, a sorrel horse about fifteen hands high, nine years old, branded on the near buttock S, appraised to 15l.

JAMES RITCHIEY

CAUTION all persons against taking an assignment of an affumpit on an order drawn on me by Henry Turner, in favor of George Brown, for about forty pounds, or an assignment on said Turner's note, to pay said Brown the above sum, as he has a receipt against said note—and I do not intend to pay the amount of said affumpit till I obtain a settlement with said Brown.

Elijah CRAIG.

February 12, 1798.

EXCELLENT CABBAGE SEED

For sale at Mr. Joseph Oliver's store near the Printing Office hereof.

OH YES! OH YES! OH YES!

AS I have been prevented from starting to Philadelphia by my failure in collections, and finding but little attention paid to my last notice, I have made out a list of accounts, &c. due to me, and have given them to John Arthur, with orders to sue every person who does not pay in one week from this date.

P. JANUARY JUN.

Lexington February 13, 1798

FOR SALE.

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VAN RADELLES, atty.

in fact for John Cockey Owings.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to start on the 10th of next month to Baltimore and Philadelphia, I earnestly request all persons indebted to me to pay off their respective accounts before that day. Persons to whom repeated personal applications have been made must not expect any indulgence after the above date.

I have on hand a well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which will be sold very cheap for cash.

WILLIAM WEST.

February 12.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, will meet on the first day of March if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Mr. William Hamilton, on Canerun, in order to take the deposition of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, for the purpose of establishing the calls in an entry of 500 acres of land, made in the name of William Stafford, on the 13th of February 1783; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Assignee of WILLIAM STAFFORD

Feb. 13, 1798.

Notice

I hereby given, that application will be made to the county court of Greene, for establishing a town on the lands of George Scott.

January 24, 1798.

Doctor Samuel Brown.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity.—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795.

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

THE public are hereby informed that Education may now be had at the Transylvania Seminary on as extensive a plan, and at moderate terms as at any school in the Union. The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Academic Education. The trustees have also made arrangements for, and will procure a French Teacher, whenever there shall be a sufficient number of Students desirous of acquiring that language. The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteel houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance.—For this sum students will be dieted, and their cloaths washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.

ALL those indebted to the estate of William Parker deceased, will please to take notice, that all the accounts due said estate, are put into the hands of John Arthur for collection, with positive instructions to bring suits against all those who do not settle their respective balances within six months, or on or before the 15th instant.

ALEX. PARKER, Adm.

Feb. 4, 1798.

It is no Joke.

AND those indebted to the subscriber will be assured of it, if they do not pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of March next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

Lexington; Feb. 3, 1798.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment of merchandize, *Leaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cakes, Nails, assorted, German and English, Soap, and Tab Shill Irons, Fuller's Paper, and Dry Stuffs.*

ON the first day of March next commissioners appointed by the court of Harrison county, will meet at the house of Nolin creek, in order to take depositions of certain witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting an entry of eight hundred acres of land entered in the name of Moses Boyles, and do such other acts as may be necessary and according to law.

STEPHEN FISHER.

Atto. in fact for Moses Boyles.

January 28, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER, are requested to take notice, that the accounts of said firm are put into the hands of Mr. John Arthur of Lexington, who is fully authorized to collect the same, and positively directed to bring suits against all those who do not settle their respective balances either with said Arthur, or Alexander Parker, on or before the 11th inst. we are compelled to this measure, as no attention has been hitherto paid to our notice on this occasion.

ALEXANDER PARKER, & JAMES PARKER, Ex'ors.

Feb. 11, 1798.

FOR SALE.

For Cash & country Produce.

A TRACT of Land containing nearly 100 acres, situated near the Kentucky river on Rush branch, two miles from Jack's creek road, and three from Tail's creek ferry; it lay off if a good Cedar log house almost new, around which is ten acres of cleared land, and an excellent spring which is said to never fail; also, two fields in Rush branch, one of 50 and the other 60 feet, which would be convenient for Merchant mills; a distillery might be erected to advantage.—The land is of good quality, and the title inalienable; it will be sold low for a small part in Cash and the rest in Country produce.—Enquire of

FOYSTER & Co.

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAGRAIN in Lexington, and sold whole and in retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.

Lexington August 8.

Legislature of Kentucky.

A sketch of the debate in the House of REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday the 31st of January, on the bill for taking the sense of the people, as to the propriety of calling a Convention.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Breckenridge thought he disappointed of making a single point, yet, was still desirous of noticing some observations which had been made in the course of the present debate. He took it for granted that, from the evidence which had come before them in their legislative capacity, it was apparent a majority was not in favour of calling a convention. Exceptions, indeed, had been made to the mode in which that evidence had been brought before them. It had been objected that no information ought to be acted upon but that which had flowed from official sources. But to what, he asked, would such objections lead? They would certainly lead to consequences which gentlemen were not prepared to admit. Suppose it to be a fact notorious, that a sheriff had made a return of votes diametrically the reverse from the truth: would there be no mode of correcting such a return? Is this house bound and tied down by that report, merely because it is official, though it is known to be false: if it be not so—if there be any principle on which such a return can be corrected; will not the same principle apply to every case where there is a necessity for it? If we can gain a return, we can supply defects. Admit that through any accident, making of a return has been altogether neglected,—that the sheriff is dead,—or that he has gone out of the country: were there no means of supplying the defect? If we can falsify or rectify returns; we must have the power of collecting such evidence as may be necessary to set them right.

Having thus given his ideas respecting the kind of evidence which they were authorized to act upon, he would advert to that clause of the constitution, the meaning of which had been so much controverted. Not that he pretended to any of that skill in criticism, which had been displayed by some gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate. But after all the critical acumen which he had witnessed; he was still at a loss to conceive upon what principles it was maintained, that fewer than a majority of the whole body of electors were entitled to assemble a convention. Great stress, indeed, had been laid upon the word *shall*: it had been contended that the phrase "shall vote for or against," was positively directory. But how then, said he, is the subsequent clause to be dispensed with? What will you do with that part of the section which says that there must be a "majority of those voting for representatives" in favor of a convention, to authorize the legislature to act upon the vote? Must you not expunge that clause? No: that would be too bold. You will qualify it truly, you will fritter down its meaning, by referring it to the former part of the article? And according to this construction, if it should turn out that twenty-five and no more, had for two years voted for a convention, and twenty-five thousand had been silent; a convention must be called. But was there any man bold enough to maintain this doctrine? Was there an individual, speculative and daring enough to assert that a few scattering votes, pro and con, shall alone be regarded, shall decide a question of such infinite magnitude, and plunge the commonwealth into confusion, whenever they shall think proper? But according to the reasoning which has been adopted, it must be so:—the expression "voting for representatives" must be expunged from the constitution,—and if out of one hundred and fifty thousand souls, there be but one in favor of a convention,—a convention must be called.

If we proceed to the conclusion of the section, we find the same rule still kept in view. "If it shall appear upon the ballot of either year that a majority of the citizens voting for representatives, is not in favor of a convention being called; it shall not be done," &c. Now in the name of criticism, said Mr. B. I ask you, sir, on whom does this throw the affirmative side? And why did not this clause say "a majority of those voting for or against a convention," if it was to be the rule of judging? And why, in

stead of it, do we again meet with the old criterion "a majority of those voting for representatives." If this expression,—so carefully chosen,—so frequently repeated, do not furnish a rule, we are delitute of a rule,—we are left to wander on the wide ocean of conjecture. But every thing has its rule. The mathematician has his axiom,—his theorem,—his problem:—the lawyer his statutes and reports:—the divine his chapter and verse:—but the politician and the legislator, it seems, must be let loose, and rendered delitute of every guide but whim and caprice. Alas! sir, we are amusing ourselves with splitting hairs:—we are going into constructions far-fetched, indeed, and are now debating on an amendment, which does violence to the constitution, and fixes a meaning on language unknown and unthought of before. Now from what quarter, sir, does this amendment come? From that very quarter, from which we have heard so much about torturing the language of the constitution. Observe, sir, the daring extent to which it goes. It is not contented with saying that the silent votes shall not be counted against a convention. They are to be absolutely null and void,—and that not as to a convention merely, but even as to representatives. This, sir, is doing the business completely. By this amendment we are to pass a bill of attainder against ourselves, and to declare to the world that our seats are now usurped.

By this amendment every man is to declare himself decidedly for or against a convention. The vote of the peaceful and contented man who feels happy under the present constitution, and does not wish to thrust himself forward as a partizan on either side, is to be rejected. A majority is thus to be secured in favor of a convention. A convention is assembled. Then come the halcyon days of anarchy:—then your agrarian laws shall reign triumphant.

We are told, sir, that no return now made, will show that a majority is against a convention. What! The people not against a convention? Can any fact be more clearly established than this? And I ask again, sir, if but twenty-five individuals had voted for a convention, and twenty-five thousand had been silent, would you have said that the people were in favor of a convention,—and that a convention must be called? No:—and I cling to the doctrine that those who are for a convention have the affirmative to maintain. Must the contented part of the community, step forth and oppose the discontented? No: common sense dictates that it is these who are to take the active part:—that it is these who are to show that they are the majority.

It had been observed by a gentleman to whose opinion he always paid considerable deference, (Gen. Caldwell) that he was always fond of having the sense of the people on all great occasions. But I ask, said Mr. Breckenridge, what authority have we to pass a law requiring the sense of the people to be taken? This is not a part of our province. We are not now engaged in providing for little, local objects: we are not establishing roads, or framing municipal regulations. No:—we are approaching the very palladium of our rights. If the people decidedly come forward, they must be heard: their will must be done. But what right have we to call upon them? For us to call upon them, would be for us to invite them to do what they have the best right to judge of, and it would be odious in us to direct them how to judge. If the people are oppressed, is there not the easiest way in the world for them to be freed from their oppression? If the constitution bears hard upon them, it can be amended. If a convention should be found necessary: it can be called without any difficulty. Two thirds of each branch of the legislature can at any time do it. Let the majority of the people come forward and express their wishes, and it will be done. But I want to see that majority. I want not to be directed in this momentous concern by the scattering votes of a restless minority in this or that part of the state. The great majority of the people that are silent are contented. For what reason then should we call them out? Why should we attempt to excite groundless alarms and to raise up in the imagination dangers which do not exist? Whatever is their sentiments now, we

know not how they might vote if they were called upon. The state of the question comes before us in a very imperfect manner: we are altogether acting in the dark. Suppose that we should pass such a law as that now before the committee,—and it should appear to be, in the result, the sense of the community that we have, in so doing, arrogated to ourselves a power to which we were entitled;—what will be the consequences? Our conduct will produce effects the very reverse from what we have been told of:—instead of conciliating, we shall disgust:—instead of settling, we shall excite a ferment:—our conduct will produce confusion, and the people will charge us with having acted without authority. I am not afraid, sir, of meeting the good people of this commonwealth in a convention. But it is impolitic, it is arrogant in us to call for a convention. We are now easy and happy under our present constitution: every man reposes himself with tranquil security under his vine and his fig tree. Why in the midst of this peaceful enjoyment, shall we disturb the public mind? Why should we teach those to be dissatisfied whose own feelings tell them that they have no sources of dissatisfaction? Why should we arrogantly assume to ourselves the authority of calling them forward? If we feel unhappy with our constitution: we know how to rectify it. Two thirds of the legislature may at all times do it, without tumult or commotion.

(To be continued.)

RICHMOND, December 4, 1797.

A Lady in the county of Powhatan, was delivered of 12 living children within the space of four years: viz. at the first delivery four, at the second three, and the third and last five.

CINCINNATI, February.

A Halifax paper of November 24, states the loss of the Tribune frigate of 44 guns on the shoals off that place—the crew, consisting of 250, all perished except eleven.

An eastern paper states, that all the troops on the sea board have been ordered to join the Western Army under gen. Wilkinson.

Dr. Benjamin Rush is appointed Treasurer of the Mint, in the room of Dr. Nicholas Way, deceased.

A petition was presented to the house of representatives the 29th Nov. from Deborah Gamett. She stated that she had served as a soldier in the American army, during the war, had been wounded in the service, and therefore prayed a pension, as being unable any longer to support herself, and being compelled to ask assistance from that country which she had sacrificed many delicate considerations to serve, in the hour of its distress and danger.

Lexington, February 21.

We understand that the contract for carrying the mail down the Ohio from Wheeling to Kenney's bottom ended on the first day January last, (since which we have received no mail,) and that the new contract is to commence on the first day of April next. Thus when the most important business the union is transacting, we are entirely deprived of the means of information on that as well as every other interesting subject.

By several gentlemen lately arrived down the Ohio we are informed, that the U. S. are building 2 armed vessels at Pittsburgh;—this, with the paragraph under the Cincinnati head, stating that the troops on the sea board, have been ordered to join the western army under Gen. Wilkinson, portends the approach of some extraordinary event in the western world, of which we seem not to have hitherto had any knowledge.

A continuation (from our last) of the 316 of laws passed at January session, 1793.

67. To amend an act entitled an act to amend an act for opening a road to Cumberland gap.

68. For the relief of Sanders Walker, and Young Stokes.

69. Giving further time to the county court of Shelby to settle with the heirs for 1795.

70. Authorizing a lottery in Baird-town.

71. Concerning the marriage of Rebecca Greene.

72. Concerning the right of entry and giving remedy against collusive judgments of lands, and wrongful alienations thereof in certain cases.

73. To amend and reduce the several acts of assembly for the inspection of tobacco into one act.

74. Authorizing the county court of Clarke to lay their levy, and for other purposes.

75. To amend an act entitled an act

to establish a town in the county of Mercer.

76. Authorizing a lottery in the county of Clarke.

77. To reduce into one the several acts concerning strays.

78. Concerning the marriage of Sarah Oxford.

79. Establishing an inspection of flour, hemp and tobacco on the lands of John Goggin.

80. For the appointment of commissioners in the counties of Franklin and Bullitt.

81. Appointing commissioners to sell a tract of land of which William Walker died seized for the benefit of his heirs.

82. Establishing Bethel Academy and incorporating the trustees thereof.

83. Concerning the trustees of the town of Lancaster in the county of Garrard.

84. To reduce into one the several acts subjecting lands to the payment debts.

85. To amend the act establishing the town of Harrodsburg.

86. Concerning justices of the county and quarter sessions courts.

87. Giving a representation to several counties therein mentioned.

88. To reduce into one the several acts concerning the alignment of bonds and other writings.

89. Concerning the punishment of bigamy.

90. To establish an inspection of tobacco at Samuel Johnson's ferry on the Kentucky river.

91. To amend an act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one act the several acts establishing a permanent revenue.

92. Supplemental to the act for regulating the town of Lexington.

93. Concerning the marriage of Elizabeth Davis.

94. Prescribing the time of holding district courts in the Washington district, and for altering the May session of the court of Appeals.

95. To reduce into one the several acts concerning the manner of authenticating foreign deeds, records, and other instruments in writing.

96. For the division of Mason county.

97. Authorizing Jacob Myers and co. to locate certain vacant lands.

98. To amend an act concerning the town of Paris.

99. Prescribing the duties of the attorney general.

100. To reduce into one the several acts to prevent unlawful gaming.

MR. PRINTER,

Will you permit, once more, a few observations to have a place in your useful paper? Agreeably to my promise in your paper of January 24th, I have hastily sketched a few loose hints, which I beg leave to lay before the public, if you think they are deserving attention, if not, suppress them.

We find, Sir, in the common course of nature, every thing has its beginning, its growth and its perfection. Nature proceeds by gradation—There is first the seed; this must be sown, or planted before it can grow. If we neglect this we shall never reap.

For "Order is Heaven's first law," and the Law of Nature is the Law of Heaven. Let us then follow the path in which Nature leads us. We cannot copy from a better original.

The powers of the mind cannot, perhaps, be better employed than in reducing to practice the lessons of instruction which Nature gives, and at the same time collecting improvement from the experience of past ages, the transactions of which we may properly consider as the operations of Nature. We ought, therefore, not to neglect them, but to collect instructions from them, and make the necessary application to our own case.

Perhaps, Mr. Printer, it may be retorted, "Why so much said about order, reflection, following nature, &c. do you mean to give us a dissertation on natural or experimental philosophy, and the admirable arrangements which the incomprehensible Wisdom has displayed in the works of Nature?" I answer—No Sir. All that I mean is that we ought to make use of our reason, and reduce to practice, for our own and the public good, whatever intelligence we may possess. Intelligence is wisdom in the bud—an orderly arrangement of which, for the good of society, is practical wisdom. Order and wisdom, then, are to be nearly allied, that it is hard to lay

what either of them would be, without the other. Perhaps these kinds of distinction are improper at present. I will therefore drop them; although I do not think them inapplicable to what I am going to say. Indeed Sir, I thought some observations of this kind almost, if not altogether necessary, to be made by way of introduction to the scheme proposed in your paper of the 24th of January, respecting which, I promised to give some hints. *How to establish a system of commerce in the Western Territories, which shall contribute to their prosperity, and be of the greatest possible advantage to the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant and the Land Holder.* If any thing can be proposed, the evident tendency of which is to promote all these objects, I hope, Sir, my time will not be lost in writing, nor yours in printing, nor the few moments which the reader may spend over these lines. My opinion is, that this may be done, and that it rests with the citizens to lay it this moment, the solid basis upon which such a superstructure may be raised. That it will be done sometime, I have no doubt, and I think, the sooner it is done the better for us and for the country; the more to our honor and advantage individually, & more to the honor and advantage of the country.

I would then propose, Sir, that a fund be appropriated, (which might be raised by subscription,) the whole to consist of transferable shares, upon the common and well known principle, upon which the banks in Philadelphia, &c. &c. are established.—These institutions have existed long enough to testify their utility, and to prove that the principle upon which they are founded is a good one. How much this fund ought to be, in order to constitute a trading company here, is another consideration; or what ought to be the amount of the shares, this I have no right to dictate; the nature of circumstances, on examination, might point out these things—but I mention this kind of fund as being the most proper, for these reasons—

1. A company can raise more money than an individual.

2. This plan would make it more public than if conducted by an individual, and the more public it is in the present case, the greater probability there is of the scheme succeeding.

3. There are few individuals to be found, who are able; and at the same time would be willing to embark to large a capital as would be found necessary in order that the country at large might be very materially benefited from the undertaking; to which I might add,

4. If it were in the hands of an individual, he would study more his own advantage, than the advantage of the state; and the object wanted, is, that the country grow rich by it, and not an individual only. The fund being raised and the institution formed, &c. I think it would be found the most convenient property that any one could possess—which will be shown, when I point out the advantages that will naturally flow out of it.

I will now consider the species of trade to be carried on, or the mode of applying this capital, in that way which at present appears to me the most advantageous to the company, and likewise to the state, or country at large.—It may be found proper that manufactures be established, and ware houses erected. The manufactures which I would principally recommend, are an iron work, a manufacture of sail cloth and cordage, at first on a small scale, for I apprehend the scarcity and high price of tar, would prevent its being undertaken upon a large scale. I would likewise recommend the building of small vessels, proper for the West India trade, and for coasters; such as sloops, schooners and small brigs—I here would acquire some cordage in order to fit them out and send them down the river. They would be an immense saving in carrying off our produce—besides the inconvenience of discharging and re-shipping at New Orleans, when Kentucky boats, or called, are employed, there is the loss of the boat—and in taking down five or six boats which would not carry more, perhaps, than would load a brig of 14 or 1500 barrels burthen, we may calculate upon 1000 dollars, or less, being lost, when we consider the loss of the boats, the number of hands employed down the river, discharging the cargoes, warehouse room, there, re-shipping

and an agents commissions, &c. &c. I said 1000 dollars, but I suspect a sum considerable higher will not do more than make up for all these inconveniences and losses, besides which there are others which, more or less will attend this mode of exportation, at all times; whereas by the other mode, the vessel and cargo might be both carried direct to some distant port, and sold there for cash, which would find its way to this country, at least a part of it, if not, it would find its way as would require cash to get them. By the manufacture of sail cloth, &c. we could work up a large quantity of our hemp, which would become proportionally more valuable, when manufactured, and consequently would encrease the riches of the state.

After the system is adopted, arranged and organized, it may be proper to print a plan of it, and have the copies circulated in the cities, &c. of the old settlements, where I have no doubt shares would be purchased with avidity, which money would become the trading capital of this state, and in a considerable degree would return the specie that has (unfortunately for this country) flown to other places, and which is still on the wing. Oh! that we could stop its future flight, arrest it in its passage, and divert its course back again to our soil, plant it there, (for the soil is good) water and nourish it, that it may spring up a fresh, and flourish abundantly. We shall then rejoice to see the prodigal return (a poor vagrant) and welcome him to our dwellings.

I hope, in a future paper, to state some advantages that will attend the different classes of citizens, by the introduction and establishment of such a plan of commerce in this country.

A NEW AND TRUE FRIEND.

NOTICE.

That commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, will meet at the house of William Tyler, on the 24th day of the town of Elkhor, on the 15th day of March, and proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting the call of a survey made on part of William M. Connel's pre-emption of one hundred and fifty acres of land, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WILLIAM TYLER.

February 20, 1798.

MACBRAIN, POYZER & Co. At the Old Court House, corner of Main and Cross Streets, have received a new assortment of

Fall & Spring Goods, &c.

Which they are now opening, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Also the following BOOKS:

Bibles,	Looker On, 2 vols.
Testaments,	Ruth's Eulogium,
Spelling books,	Paine's Agrarian Justice,
French and English	Godwin's Political Justice,
Grammars,	Watts on the Mind,
Scott's Lessons,	Cockburn's Collection,
Anecdotes of a little family,	American Revolution,
Goode's Arithmetic,	W. Smith's Constitutions,
Croft's Fables,	Laws of the United States, 3 vols.
Little Jack,	Mill Wright and Miller's Guides,
Prompter,	Swan's Architecture,
Life of Christ,	Topin's Fortiary,
Life of God in the Soul of man,	Evelina,
Magaw's Sermons,	Camilla,
Jarret's do,	Netley Abbey,
Watson's Apology for the Bible,	Sentimental Journey,
Dr. Price's Sermons,	Griffith's Letters,
Edwards on Redemption,	Zimmerman on Solitude,
Hervey's Meditations,	Hallyburton,
Brown on Equality,	Crips Works,
Franklin's Works,	Tom Jones,
Do. Life,	Triumph of Temper,
Melton's Essay,	Flavel's Hulbandry,
Reid's Social Compacts,	Political Dictionary.

ALSO,

Pocket Books, Thread Cases, &c. &c.

Strayed from the plantation of the Rev. John Gano, on the first of January last, a black horse, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, his near hind foot white up to the fetterlock, the other hinder hoofs about half white, with a small star, and one or two small saddle spots. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber or will give information, where he may be had shall receive 4 Dollars reward.

JOHN GANO.

Fayette, February 15th, 1798.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Madison county, on Muddy creek, a dark bay mare, 9 or 10 years old, supposed to be 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder, there is a lump near the middle of her back, no white marks, paces and trots, apt to 100.

JAMES M'GUYER.

September 6,

JOHN JORDAN

Has just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDISE.

Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

In conformity to the wishes and solicitations of several gentlemen of respectability, the subscriber proposes to establish an institution in Lexington, called the YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, for the purpose of conferring the degrees of a classical education; wherein will be accurately taught, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, and other branches of useful and ornamental literature.

The subscriber conceives that any eulogium upon the importance and utility of female education, would be to arraign the discernment of the public, who are competent judges of the incalculable benefits resulting from an institution of this nature, when conducted upon proper principles; being intended as well to inculcate the important precepts of virtue, and science as to prevent an indiscriminate intercourse of the sexes so injurious to the morals, and incompatible with the delicacy of the fair.

The subscriber can produce unexceptionable testimonials of integrity, and he trusts his unremitting exertions to do ample justice to his pupils, will render unequivocal satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who shall desire to patronize the institution.

Future intimation will be given of the time and place of opening the Academy.

The price of tuition will be ten dollars per annum to be paid quarterly.

Application to be made to Mr. Montgomery Bell.

*3rd JAMES W. STEVENS.

THE Barbers of the Kentucky Vineyard Company are requested to meet at Poffelthwaits tavern in Lexington, on Saturday the 10th day of March next, in order to do such things as are pointed out by the first article of the subscription paper, &c.

Those gentlemen, in whose hands subscription papers are lodged, are requested to return them on that day.

February 13. 3d

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Scott county, on the second Wednesday in March next, at the house of Mr. James Beatty, on Millers run, a branch of north Elkhor, and from thence proceed to a spring and camp called for in an entry for 406 acres made by the surveyor in the year 1780 for Leonard Hall calling to Iye eight miles N.W. from Bryants station, on a branch of Elkhor, including a spring and camp, the said Leonard Hall being the assignee of Isaac Thrasher, to whom a certificate for a settlement and preemption was granted by the commissioners, and which my entry of 1500 acres made June the 27th 1780, calls to adjoin, to take the deposition of Daniel Boone and others, to establish the said spring and camp, and other calls of the said entries, in pursuance of the act entitled and act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing the boundaries of lands and for other purposes.

HENRY WATKINS.

February 12th, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of last September, a negro man named ben, he is a stout, able fellow, about fifty years of age, he formerly belonged to Cad Slougher, who lived near the falls of Ohio, who sold him to Col. John Campbell, near Lexington, of whom I purchased him; he has a wife at said Campbell's and probably may be in the neighborhood; he has worked about Lexington and Georgetown; he has lately been seen at Col. Campbell's in the neighborhood of Lexington, he pretends to have a pass from me, but if he has, it must be forged. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him, shall receive the above reward, paid by

JOHN METCALFE.

January 8, 1798.

N. B. I forwarn all persons from harboring said fellow, or employing him after this date.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Raven creek, Harrison county, a horse mare, six years old, fifteen hands high, appraised to 20.

LEONARD GARRETT.

April 5, 1797.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my stable on the 29th of last month, a likely black horse in 3d order, full 15 hands and a half high, 7 or 8 years old, trots, paces and canters well, a hanging mane and bulky switch tail, short ears, a round narrow face, with a few white hairs in the centre of his forehead, and as well as recollected, some white on one of his hind feet below the pastern.

This horse was raised by J. Young of Hickman, and is branded with the initials of his name, on the buttock, but it is not very discernible except when his hair is short.

Struck also in September from my plantation, a likely bay mare in good order, 10 years old, about 14 hands high, trigs naturally, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of her hind feet white, and a remarkable fear around the root of one of her ears, she was with foal, when stolen.—The above reward will be given for said horse and mare or ten dollars for either, to any person who will deliver them to

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE,

Fayette, February 12.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR a certain large forel horse, which either strayed, or was stolen from the subscriber, near Danville, in Lincoln county, branded on the mounting shoulder with an R, and on the buttock with O, had on a large bell branded G D, he is rising 5 years old, all 4 feet white nearly to his knees, with a blaze in his face, shod all round, any person producing said horse to me, or Capt. Strong in Danville, shall receive the above reward by me

GEORGE DOOLY

The Stillers in Fayette county, and the counties adjoining, are requested to meet at Mr. Brent's tavern in Lexington, on the second Monday in March being court day, at one o'clock on business of importance, which will be much to their advantage, they are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance.

NAP:3t

February 19th, 1798.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12. 1798.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to West and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomason is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2300 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Crockett in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLT, atty in fact or 12th

for THO. HOLT.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Harpersboro, in Washington county, Maryland, a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

NAILS.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. March 20, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28. 1798.

THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Polk-dwell of Lexington to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets and allow, to pay such sums as may be due to the business of fortune numbers—wherefore, all persons who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expostulatory Letter

From EDWARD RUSHTON to GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TOM SWANGUM and the PARSON.

AN Indian that liv'd in Onedia remote,
Was play'd by a parson to join his dear flock,
To throw off his blanket and put on a coat,
And no longer at churches or parsons to mock.

A long time the Indian refused, he sure,
He prefer'd to his preaching, his fishing and
fowling;
He could not the sight of a meeting endure,
And their singing to him was no better than
howling.

However by teasing and constant harassing,
Poor Swangum was bro't to attend on the church,
Where knowledge, by preaching, was ever a-
making,
And the Devil as usual was left in the lurch.

One day as the parson was speaking of Heaven,
And describing the beautiful things of the place,
The Indian, in part of the talk, to be even,
Stoy'd the minister short in the midst of his tale.

Said he, Mr. Parson, this place that you talk of
I say what is it like—or what have they got?
Have they ven'lon & rum—fig, I'll talk off
And his myself down in some plentiful spot.

Poh! you fool said the parson, no such things
are there—

Why Heaven, poor creature, is just like our
meeting;

There's nothing but singing, & preaching &
prayer;

They've nothing to do with drinking or eating.

But the doors are locked up against folks
that are wicked;

Few Indians, dear Thomas, do ever get there;

A life of contrition must purchase the ticket,
And few of you Indians can buy it, I fear.

Well then, said the Indian, good bye Mr.

In such way of living no pleasure I'd feel,

What nonsense it is to be keeping a lock'd door

Where there's nothing to eat, and there's no-
thing to read.

ANECDOTE.

A young New England sea captain
was boasting of the quick voyages and
passages he had made to the islands of
the cape Verde, Caribbees, and home
again. This man was remarkable for
long hair, which he wore in queue,
that reached to his rump. On one of
his expeditions, he was taken sick at
Trinidad of a yellow fever, by which
he lost all his hair, and was reduced
to go with nearly a bald pate. His
return home was remarkably quick,
having had a passage of only 13 days
to New London. One night at sup-
per, boasting of the incredible abili-
ties of his bark in fast sailing, he
compared himself to a comet in the
swiftness of its motion in returning
from the fun. Yes, Jerry, (said his
sister Nan, catching hold of his bald
pate) but in this revolution, how comes
it that you have lost your tail?

SAILING ON LAND.

A humorous Equat'rian Disaster.

A British sailor, some time ago, ha-
ving occasion to take a journey of ten
or twelve miles into the country, hired
a horse for that purpose; and having
never been on horseback before, he
asked one of his messmates how he
should conduct himself. The latter
told him all he had to do was to take
care that the horse did not run away
with him. The other began to con-
sider how he should avoid such a mis-
chance, and at last hit on a scheme for
that purpose. He took a small an-
chor belonging to one of the boats,
and having fixed ten or twelve fathom
of rope to it he tied one end of the
rope round the horse's neck and took
the anchor before him to be ready for
calling in case of any disaster. The
horse went very well for the first four
or five miles, till feeling himself gaudy
by the rubbing of the rope on his
neck, he set off full speed and out-
quitted him, finding himself in danger,
determined to bring up. He therefore
let go the anchor, and the horse having
run out his cable, brought up with
such jerk, that he threw his rider five
or six yards before him, dislocated his
shoulder, and cured him effectually of
any wish to make further improve-
ments in the art of sailing on land.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES
Lexington.

David Humphreys, CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he car-
ries on his business in all its various
branches, in Capt. Kenneth McCoy's
house on Mill street, the second house
from Short street, Lexington.—Those
who please to favor him with their
custom may depend on having their
work done in the neatest and best
manner and on the shortest notice.

THE subscribers have a quantity of HEMP
in town to break, for which service they will
give 7/6 per 12 lb.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.
Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

NOTICE,
THAT application will be made to the coun-
ty court of Lincoln, at their May court, by the
subscriber hereof, for an order to establish a
town to be called New-Garden, on part of
tract of land formerly the property of Charles
English, on which was that well known place
called English's station; also for the purpose
of appointing and vesting in certain trustees,
the aforesaid premises, agreeably to an act of
the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled,
"An act concerning the establishing towns."

LUCAS SULLIVANT.
Town of Washington.
Jan. 31, 1798.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the
public in general, that he continues to
carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its
various branches, equal to any in this state,
nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main
street, where he intends to have a quantity
ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those
gentlemen who please to favor him with their
custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.
A considerable credit will be given, when pur-
chased wholesale, by giving bond with approved
security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, Jan. 13, 1798.

A WELL disposed lad, of good character,
may hear of a place where he can get in-
to good business by applying to the printer.
January 23, 1798.

EDWARD WEST,

On High Street, Lexington.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that
he has received his shop, and is now ready
to serve any gentleman who may please to fa-
vor him with their custom. He will carry on
the Silver, Gold, and Watch businesses, in their
various branches—and from a supply of mate-
rials and hands he expects to have in a short
time, will be able to dispatch business on the
shortest notice.

December 19.

A HINT.

ALL persons indebted to the late partner-
ship of

BOGGS & ANDERSON,

not neglect to call and pay off their respective
balances, before the first day of February next,
as I depend on having their accounts placed in
the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS,
GEO. ANDERSON.
January 12, 1798.

Take Notice,

I WILL petition the court of Har-
rison county at their next April court
for leave to establish a town at the
mouth of Beaver, on main Licking,
in the county aforesaid.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Fayette
county, best bend of Kentucky, a
bright bay horse, fourteen hands three
inches high, about seven years old, a
bald face, a glass eye, three white
feet, some saddle spots, appraised to
fifteen pounds.

JONATHAN SKEEN.
Nov. 25 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke
county, living on the waters of
Four mile creek, six miles from Win-
chester a black horse seven years old,
fourteen and a half hands high, brand-
ed but not perceivable what, a star
and snip, the snip inclines to the left
nostril, the near hind foot white ap-
praised to 211.

ABRAHAM ADAMS.
December 16.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
on Sulphur lick creek, a branch of
Elkhorn, Franklin county, a red bull,
4 years old this spring, marked with
a crop and six in the right ear, and a
crop and under keil, in the left, a few
white hairs in the end of his tail, ap-
praised to 31 1/2.

JAMES UNDERWOOD.
January 1798.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man & Woman,

Apply to the printer hereof, 211

THE subscriber having declined the
mercantile business, requests all
persons indebted to him, either by note
or book account, to pay off their re-
spective balances to Samuel & George
Trotter by the 1st of March next, who
are now carrying on business in the
house formerly occupied by me.

James Trotter.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

COTTON FOR SALE

At the Store of POYZER & Co,
Lexington.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of
LAND, lying on the Main branch of Lick-
ing river, and conveyed in the year 1788—
the title indisputable. For terms apply to
the subscriber Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the
grove, dozen or single.
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his cus-
tomers for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to
merit them in future. He begs leave
to inform the public in general that
he continues to carry on the above
business, in all its branches, on Cross
street, two doors above Short street.
He will give generous wages to three
or four good journeymen.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

HAVING determined to make a full settle-
ment of all accounts from their commence-
ment in business in this country until the
present date, earnestly request all those indebted
to them either by bond, note or book account, to
come forward and make immediate payment, as
the nature of their business will not admit of
longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall
be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of
commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A Likely Negro Woman,

WELL calculated for house business—
Cooks, Washes, Sews and Knits well.
Apply to the printer hereof.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the court of Mason
county, at their next March court,
for leave to establish a town at the
mouth of Locust creek, on Licking.

2113m SYRAM ROUTE

NOTICE, that I shall petition the
court of Shelby county, at their
next February court, to establish
a town on my land, on Crooked creek,
about 20 miles from Shelbyville.

BENJAMIN S. COX.
November 8.

Take notice,

THAT we the subscribers shall petition the
next March court held for Shelby county,
for leave to be established on a tract of land
known by the name of the Walnut Ridge, lo-
cated by Meredith Price, dec.

W. Butler,
W. Bullock,
D. Farley.
2113m
December 28, 1797.

FOREWARN all persons dealing
with any of my Negroes, particu-
larly the one who may drive my team
Greatly to my injury they have been
paid for taking goods in loaded
wagon, when on a journey.

May 29, 1797. WALTER BEALL.

GEORGE TEGARDEN,

Has Just Received and is now open-
ing, a large and general assortment
of

MERCHANDIZE;

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard
Ware, Queen's Ware &c.

Which will be disposed of on the
most moderate terms for CASH.
December 27, 1797. tf

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER,
to whom the highest wages will be given—
enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, ei-
ther by bond, note or book account, are
requested to come forward and make pay-
ment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the
15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for
Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time.
Those who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured, that they shall be
dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration
of said time—therefore I am in hopes this no-
tice will be attended to, without further trou-
ble, as I am determined to have all my accounts
finally settled by the 15th day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

ISRAEL HUNT
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in ge-
neral, and his Friends in particular, that
he has commenced business in all its various
branches, on Short street, next door to J. Mar-
rison. He flatters himself from the neatness and
excellence of his work, to merit the favors of
the public. He has furnished himself with a
few excellent workmen, together with some of
the best materials that can be produced.

TANNERS' OIL
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM MORTON,
LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

BLAZE.



WHO was imported from England in the year
1793, at five years old, by Col. Hugh Nelson,
of York town, in Virginia, will have the ensuing
season which will commence the 10th day of
March, and end on the 12th day of August, at
Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Sent County, 3
miles from Georgetown, and 5 from Lexington;
and may cover mares at five pounds each, or
feason. A promissory attached note, will be
required with the mare, for five pounds, paya-
ble the 25th day of December ensuing—which
may be discharged by the payment of twelve
dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dol-
lars the single leap, to be paid 25th of Feb-
ruary. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or
merchandise, will be received at the
market price, if delivered at said Saunders's, by
the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds.

There will be large and excellent meadows,
well enclosed for mares from a distance, at 2s.
per week. Great attention will be paid to
nurture, to give general satisfaction, but will not
be answerable for escapes or accidents that may
happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen
hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great
strength and activity; his figure is given up to
be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trac-
hon, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand
dam by Easting, his great great grand dam
by Old Parson, his great great great grand dam
by Capt. Egyptian, his great great great great
grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great
great grand dam by Vital's Turk, his
great great great great great grand dam by
Old Hantboy, and out of Trampet's dam,
which was out of a daughter of Dr. Woodward
Layton's horse. Vandal was got by
Trampet, and out of the filly of Charley. Cur-
ry-follet is the sire of Blaze, the dam of Dardwell.

BLAZE is said to be of the best family of
running horses in England.

JACOB H. WILLIAMS.

Brailford, England, Feb. 23, 1797.

A true copy of the original from England.

HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported stud
horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nel-
son, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to
Benjamin Wharton, is a fine and good foal get-
ter.

MEJAH CHAM.

CHAS. HIGGSON.

Hanover county.

Blaze has generally been valued at a thou-
sand pounds.

I do hereby certify that the stud horse Blaze,
imported by Col. Hugh Nelson of York, stood
at my house in Caroline county, the two last
seasons, and that he is uncommonly pure for
foal getting, and his colts sell last spring very
likely. Given under my hand this 13th day of
November, 1797.

BENJAMIN WENB.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Pa-
yette county, waters of Hickman, an
old black horse, thirteen hands three
inches high, branded on the off but-
tock, but unintelligible, a star and
snip appraised to twelve dollars.

Nov. 14. JOHN MOORE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
Woodford county on Lee's branch, a
dark bay stud colt, two years old, a
large star in his forehead and snip on
his nose, four white feet, one glass
eye, badly grown, appraised to
twelve pounds WILLIAM DAVIS.

June 3, 1797.